# project-tech

Docs, Git & Building

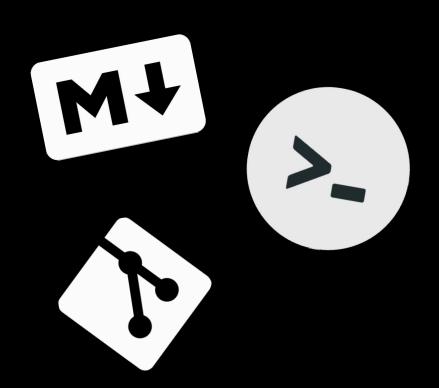
lab 2/8

Show what you did

# Stand-up!

# today

- I. Stand-up
- II. Docs & markdown
- III. Git & CLI
  - IV. Building



# Docs

# markdown

# description

Markdown is a lightweight markup language for creating formatted text using a plain-text editor. [...] Markdown is widely used in blogging, collaborative software and documentation pages.



#### # Level 1 heading

## Level 2 heading

### Level 3 heading

##### Level 5 heading

###### Level 6 heading

A normal paragraph

- \* An
- \* Unordered
  \* List
- 1. An
- Ordered
   List



```
~/example.html
<h1>Level 1 heading</h1>
<h2>Level 2 heading</h2>
```

#### <h3>Level 3 heading</h3>

<h5>Level 6 heading</h5>

```
AnUnorderedList
```





#### **Buildings by year of construction**

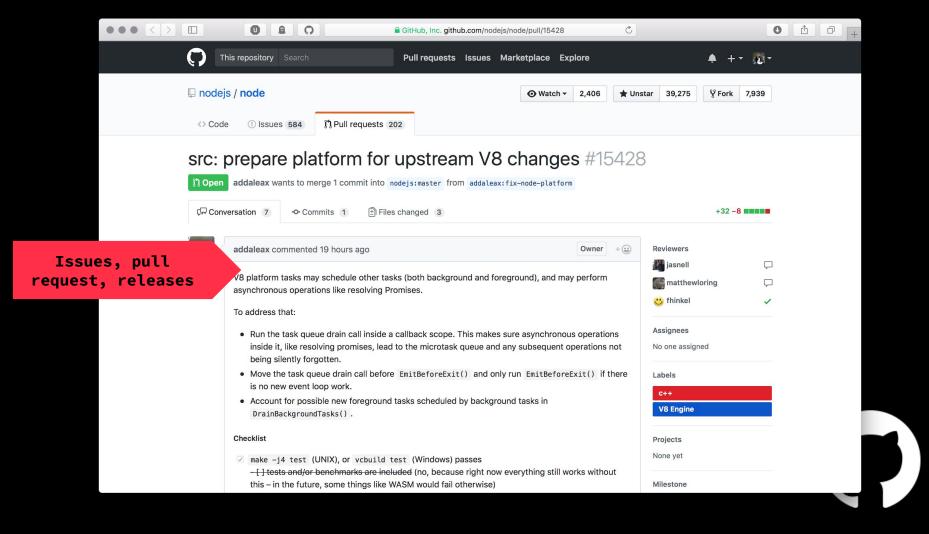
View map on http://code.waag.org/buildings.

Map showing all 9,866,539 buildings in the Netherlands, shaded according to year of construction. Data from BAG, via CitySDK. Map made with TileMill by Bert Spaan, Waag Society, inspired by BKLYNR.

readme.md







# Assignment (±20m)

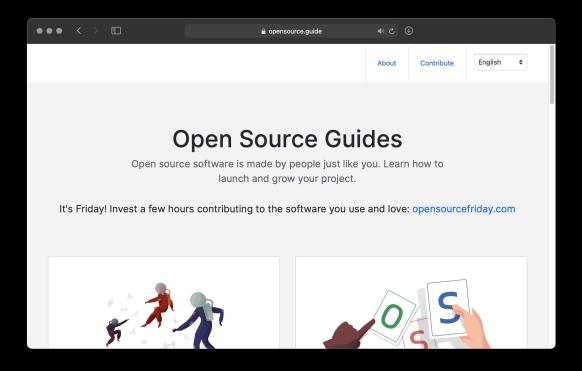


Search for popular repository on GitHub and look at their readme's.

- What do they all have in common?
- How are they structured?

docs

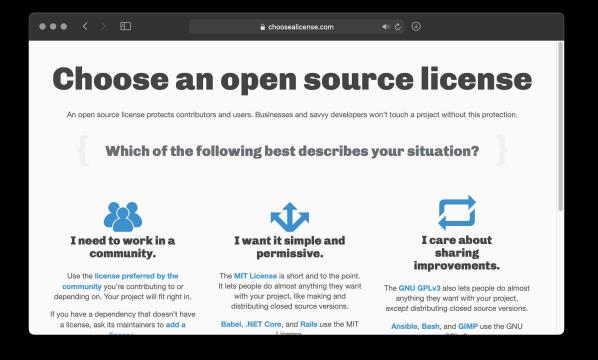
# community



Community Files; opensource.guides

docs

### open



choosealicense.com

docs

## open-source

Open source is a source code that is made freely available for possible modification and redistributions. Products include permission to use the source code.



wikipedia.org

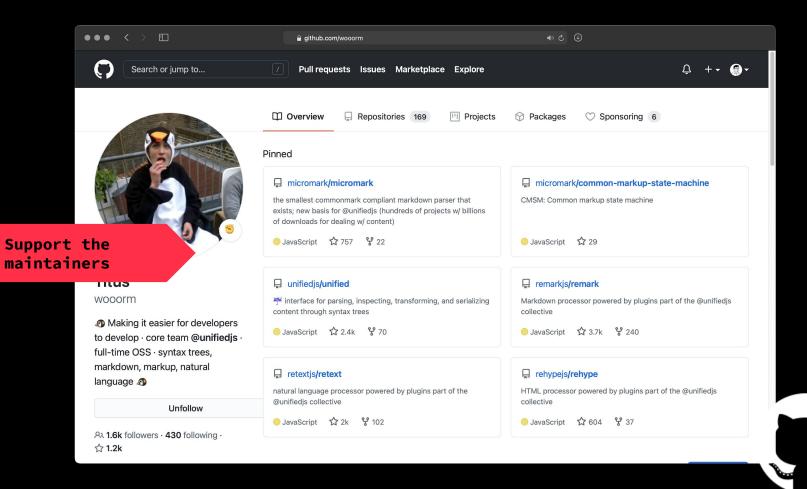
docs gratis

The English adjective free is commonly used one of two meanings; "for free" (gratis) and "with little or no restriction" (libre).

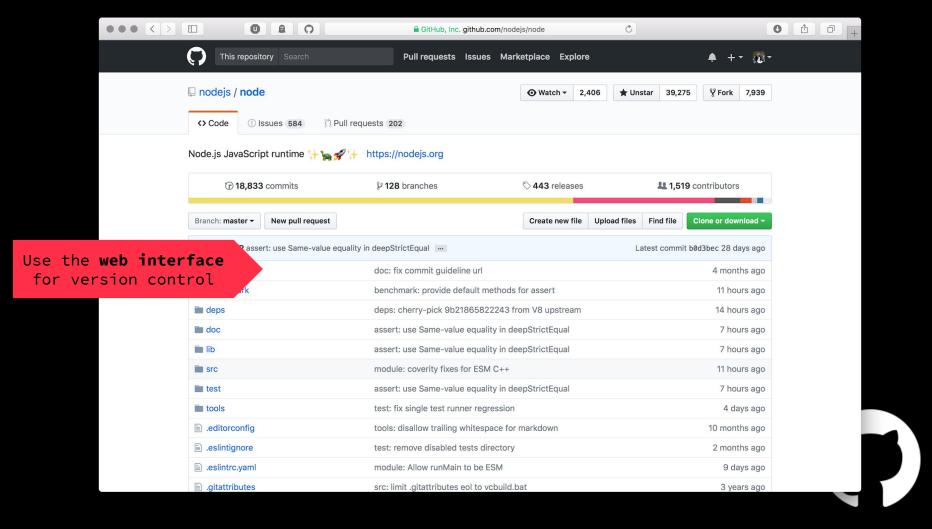
Think free as in free speech, not free beer.

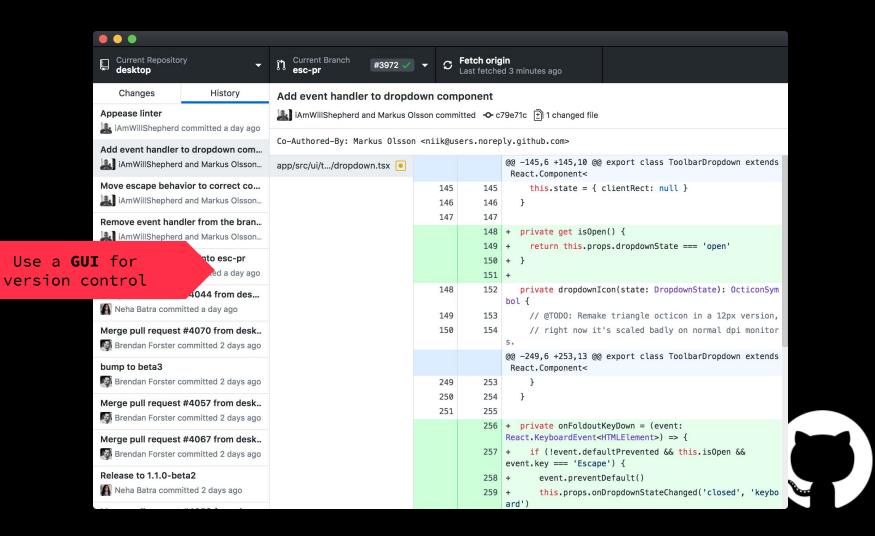


wikipedia.org



# Git





```
bash
                [examples] $ git init
                Initialized empty Git repository in
                /Users/tilde/projects/oss/examples/.git/
                [examples] $ echo "Hello World!" > readme.md
                [examples] $ git add --all
                   mples] $ git commit --message "Add readme"
Use the CLI for
                     er (root-commit) 0ee1887] Add readme
version control
                 file changed, 1 insertion(+)
                 create mode 100644 readme.md
                [examples] $
```



# git

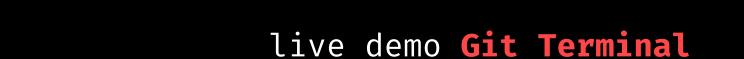
cli

Benefits of using the CLI;

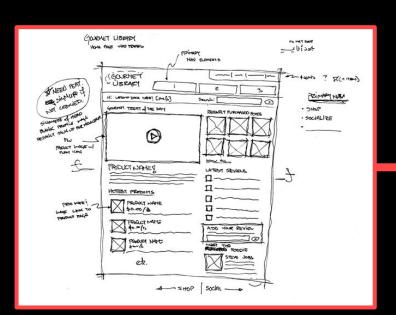
- Faster; and developers like speed
- ❖ Integration; often integrated into the editor
- Possibilities; commands and options

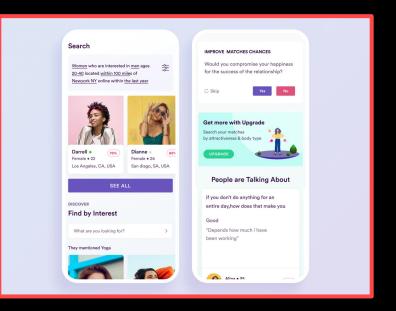
Last login: Fri Jan 22 09:29:05 on co

→ echo "danny is gek" danny is gek



# Building





wireframe

prototype

# feature static

## 1. Turn your wireframe into static HTML pages

Do a HTML breakdown of your wireframe and use semantic HTML as learned in previous courses.

**Note:** Use the templating engine from back-end. So no 'plain' old HTML. Otherwise you'll have to re-write everything later.

feature design

## 2. Ass presentational styles

Use CSS to set-up some basic styles. Think about colors, fonts, lay-out etc.

**feature** states

## 3. Add states and interactivity

Make it feel like an actual webpage. Add states to interactive elements like forms, buttons etc. Maybe some animation?

#### Building

# building



Start building out the interface (html & css) of your matching-app feature.

#### **Synopsis**

• Time: 6:00h

• Due: before week 3

#### **Assignment**

Based on the concept, job story, requirement list and wireframe from the previous week start building out the front-end of the feature you are going to make for the matching-application. You can build the interface with the **templating engine** as you learned in back-end as opposed to 'plain' HTML & CSS.

• Turn your wireframe into HTML pages. Do a HTML breakdown of your wireframe and use semantic HTML as learned in previous courses.

# work on docs, git & building

# exit;

see you in lab-3!